

WOULD CALL 500,000 MEN

Volunteers Would Make the
First Force Summoned
to War

COMPULSION TO COME LATER

Arsenal Told to Buy Sufficient
Materials for
506,000 Men

Washington, Feb. 7.—There are indications that the question of just what steps would follow a declaration of war or a hostile act are being carefully weighed. The most probable course of the administration, in the view of many officials, would be to summon a volunteer force of half a million men and allow the decision as to passing to universal service systems await the response to that call. The war department has at hand a study of the steps necessary to organize such a volunteer army, made at the time the situation on the Mexican border were acute. No officer believes voluntary service will supply a force of the size the army general staff has repeatedly declared that adequate defense of the country requires.

At the request of Secretary Baker the House military committee wrote into the annual army appropriation bill a special appropriation for anti-aircraft guns at arsenals and a provision removing all limit from the number of army general staff officers, who may be stationed at Washington to work out war problems. The army bill was put into final form in committee and probably will be called up in the House some time this week. Yesterday the House resumed debate on the naval bill, hoping to pass it during the day.

The army bill amendment removing all limit to the number of members of the general staff who may be brought to Washington would replace a provision in the present law under which no more than 30 per cent of them may be stationed here. The military committee takes the position that the present bill is intended only to carry out the national defense plans normally, and that any emergency matters, naturally ex-

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Keep Her
Locks Dark, Glossy,
Beautiful

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the musky mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular, because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft luster and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Adv.

WHEN LIVER IS TORPID

or sluggish all the other vital organs of your body are affected—you have stomach and bowel troubles, your head aches, your skin loses its clearness, and you have "the blues." Take Hood's Pills—gentle and thorough. Do not irritate nor gripe. Price 25c. of all druggists or C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

pected if the situation becomes more grave, will be taken care of in additional legislation.

The bill carries \$200,000,000. Among other things, it appropriates \$2,500,000 for training camps at Plattsburg and elsewhere; \$10,000,000 for field artillery ammunition, \$4,235,000 for officers' reserve corps and approximately \$9,000,000 for aviation.

Immediate purchase of reserve quarter-masters' supplies for the army up to the limits of available appropriations was ordered yesterday by Secretary Baker. Purchasing agents have been sent in to the market by Major General Sharpe, quartermaster general, to carry out the orders in the shortest possible time.

The Schenck arsenal has been authorized by the war department to purchase materials for an army of 506,000 men, according to Colonel George H. Penrose, commanding officer at the arsenal. In the past, he said, the arsenal had been called upon to supply but 200,000 men.

Colonel Penrose said that more than 50 factory owners in the New England states and as far west as Oregon had volunteered to turn their plants over to him for the use of the United States government in case of necessity. At the present time, he added, there is not enough stock on hand in arsenals to meet an emergency. "Business men," he declared, "could do much to help in such a crisis at this time. Impress upon the congressman from your district to look ahead and appropriate money so that we might take advantage of the market. When we want money for supplies Congress waits until the supplies are actually needed and then takes action. This is too late and too costly."

TAKE DESERTERS' PROPERTY.

French Government Proposes This Punishment for Soldiers.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The property of all deserters from the French army will be confiscated by the state if the Chamber of Deputies concurs in legislation that has just passed the Senate. The Chamber passed a law authorizing confiscation of the property of childless deserters, only, holding that integral confiscation would be an unmerited hardship upon a deserter's offspring. It decided to deprive the deserter of the use of his property but not to withhold it from his children. The Senate refuses to take this view, considering that punishment in that form would not be adequate to the crime. The Chamber is expected to accept the Senate amendment.

CONSCIENCE FUND GROWS.

British Treasury Is Being Considerably Enriched.

London, Feb. 7.—War appears to increase rapidly the amounts of money received by the British treasury's "conscience fund." In the old days the average annual contributions were less than £2,000, but during 1915 and 1916 the totals shot up to about £10,000 a year. The new year promises even better, as more than £4,000 has come in during the past fortnight.

The largest single contribution received by the conscience fund last year was £5,000. Even this payment does not constitute a record, for in 1844 an envelope containing £14,000 in bank notes was received by the chancellor of the exchequer, with a memorandum stating that it represented profits derived from smuggling.

LOSE SEPARATE ALLOWANCE.

British Women to Be Punished for Drinking to Excess.

London, Feb. 7.—Loss of separation allowances is the new form of punishment meted out to soldiers' wives who are found guilty of drinking to excess a second time. This action, taken by the military authorities, was found necessary to curb the appetites for drink of the wives of soldiers at the front.

Under the newest order the police have power when a soldier's wife is taken to a police station for drunkenness to detain her till she is sober and dismiss her with "an appeal to her better nature." If after a second warning she persists in "such irregularity of conduct" loss of the separation allowance ensues.

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Dressed Pork Is High at
14c—Veals 14c
15c

FRESH EGGS ARE
IN GOOD DEMAND

Fancy Dairy Butter Is Now
Bringing 38c Per
Pound

Barre, Vt., Feb. 7, 1917.

Dressed pork high. Fresh eggs in good demand. Wholesale quotations: Dressed pork—14c. Veals—14c to 15c. Lamb—18c. Fowls—23c to 25c. Fresh eggs—42c to 45c. Butter, fancy dairy—38c. Potato market unsettled, with prices firm.

BOSTON MARKETS.

Prices Paid for Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Boston, Feb. 7.—Jobbing quotations: Butter—Fancy northern creamery tubs 40c to 40 1/2c, boxes 41c to 41 1/2c, prints 41 1/2c to 42c, fancy western creamery 39 1/2c to 40c, good to choice creamery 38c to 38 1/2c, fair to good 37c to 37 1/2c, fancy storage creamery 38 1/2c to 39c, renovated butter 36c to 36 1/2c, ladies 31 1/2c to 32c. Cheese—New York twins (fancy 25c to 25 1/2c, fair to good 22c to 24c, Young America 25c to 25 1/2c. Eggs—Nearby henry 52c to 53c, choice eastern 51c to 52c, fresh western henry 51c to 52c, firsts 50c to 51c, storage 44c to 45c.

ALL BEEF STOCK HIGHER.

Hogs 12 1/2c to 13c Make New Record at Brighton Market.

Brighton, Mass., Feb. 7.—Hogs led the way on the upward swing of livestock prices at the Brighton yards yesterday morning, and all other slaughter stuff was also firm and generally higher.

Arrivals of all kinds of stock were light. Brighton reported 12 cars from the Boston & Maine railroad and six cars from the Boston & Albany for the day. Other arrivals for the week were 19 cars cattle and three cars of hogs from the West, 16 cars from New York state and nine cars from the Boston & Maine. Arrivals at Watertown for the day were 16 cars, this making the total arrivals for the week 81 cars, against 90 cars for the preceding week and 75 cars two weeks ago.

Beef prices showed great strength, with a moderate supply of choice heavy cattle. One pair fancy beef cattle weighing 3,000 pounds sold at 11c. Probably 9 1/2c to 10c would be about the quotation for average tops, with good steers at 8c to 9c and light at 7c to 8c.

One shipment brought in a fancy beef cow weighing 1,800 pounds, which sold at 8 1/2c, but this was extreme, though all prices were higher. Fancy cows and heifers sold at 7c to 7 1/2c, with average tops at 6 1/2c to 7c, good cows at 5 1/2c to 6c, ordinary cows at 4c to 5c and canner cows at 3 1/2c to 4c.

Fancy bulls easily brought 7c or better, but the bulk of the offerings sold at 5 1/2c to 6c, with hologna bulls at 5c to 5 1/2c.

Calves were not changed, though prices were firm, in sympathy with other stock. Small lots of fancy cows sold up at 12 1/2c to 13c, with bunch lots of the best stock at 11c to 12c, fair lots at 9c to 11c, and grassers and drinkers at 7c to 9c.

Hogs advanced a cent from the quotations of the previous week, choice lots selling at 12 1/2c to 13c, with an occasional fancy lot bringing a fraction more. Rough lots sold at 12c to 12 1/2c. East Buffalo was selling hogs Monday at 13 1/2c, and higher prices are indicated here. Packers are anticipating a big demand from the government for pork if war is declared.

Sheep were a little easier, though prices on good lambs were sustained. Sheep sold at 7c to 9c and lambs at 10c to 12c for the best stock.

Milch cows are in quiet demand, with ample supply, especially of ordinary stock. Prices ranged from \$40, the minimum for ordinary milkers, up to \$100, and occasionally more for fancy milkers.

PRICES OF HOGS UP AGAIN.

New High Record Established at Pittsburg—\$12.90 Per Hundredweight.

Pittsburg, Feb. 7.—Active buying credited to speculative interests at the Herd's Island stock yards yesterday forced the price of hogs to \$12.90 per hundred pounds, 20 cents higher than Monday's close. The record here is \$14, reached during the Civil war.

WHEAT DROPS FOUR CENTS.

Price Then Steadies, But There Is a Feeling of Nervousness.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Wheat on first trades yesterday lost four cents of Monday's six-cent advance. May opened with quotations ranging from \$1.73 1/2c to \$1.72 1/2c and declined to \$1.70 1/2c. Here prices steadied, but the feeling was nervous over the international situation.

Potatoes Jump.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—For the first time in years there were no potatoes received on the Chicago market yesterday and prices advanced 10 to 25 cents a bushel. Receipts ordinarily run from 25 to 40 cars.

A DELICATE CHILD Made Strong by Our Vinol

Fayetteville, N. C.—"My little daughter was in poor health, delicate and so weak it made us very uneasy. I heard about Vinol and decided to try it, and the results were marvelous. Her appetite improved, she gained in weight, and is now one of the healthiest children in town. Mothers of delicate children should try Vinol."—Mrs. Gordon Joseph. Vinol is a constitutional remedy which creates an appetite, aids digestion, and makes pure, healthy blood. All children love to take it. Red Cross Pharmacy, Floyd G. Russell, Prop., Barre; also at the leading drug store in all Vermont towns.—Adv.



Today—remember to order supply of Sunkist Oranges from your dealer. Sunkist are the uniformly good Oranges.

Sunkist
Uniformly Good
Oranges

California Fruit Growers Exchange

SEVERAL CHANGES IN ROWING EVENT

Poughkeepsie Course Has Been Shortened and Lengthened at Various Times Since 1895.

New York, Feb. 7.—The decision of the Intercollegiate Rowing association to reduce the varsity championship race from four to three miles calls attention to the fact that this is but one of several changes made from time to time in the Poughkeepsie program. The history of the regatta dates back to 1895 when the first four-mile race was staged upon the Hudson. A year later the two-mile race for freshman crews was added and in 1898 Columbia, Pennsylvania and Cornell incorporated the association.

The same season the regatta was transferred from Poughkeepsie to Saratoga lake and the length of the varsity race cut to three miles. Eighteen hundred ninety-nine saw the crews back on the Hudson again, where the four-mile event was restored and a two-mile race for junior eights was substituted for the varsity four event to be followed three years later by the change in the main contest of the regatta.

Of the many changes in the constitution suggested by the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis association which will be discussed at the annual meeting of that organization, the definition and adoption of a more stringent amateur rule promises to be by far the most important. The meeting will be held in this city (New York) on Friday, Feb. 9, but on account of the unusual amount of business to be transacted the regular session of the executive committee will take place the previous day, Thursday, Feb. 8. In former years this session was held early on the day set for the annual meeting but this year it is deemed advisable in the face of such a volume of urgent business to devote all the time possible for the proper consideration of it by the executive committee.

It is practically certain that when the new amateur rule is brought before the main body it will be of such a drastic character that a compromise measure will be suggested to the effect that the amended rule should not be retroactive.

A change in the system of holding the doubles championship at a tournament other than that at which the singles title is to be decided will be another suggestion which is not likely to meet with much opposition. The championship team will be required to play through. The continuance of the sectional championships will be advocated with a recommendation that the rule requiring at least one member of a team to be a resident of the section be rescinded.

Another important matter to be discussed will be the limitation of entries in the national singles championship tournament by the adoption of some qualifications showing the ability of the players.

Applications for national and sectional championships will be considered and awarded by vote at the general meeting. All the applications for holding the national doubles championship will be passed upon by a special committee named for that purpose at the executive meeting on Feb. 8.

General Sporting Notes.

Freddie Welsh recently was accused of shaming and stalling in a recent bout with Willie Mitchell in Wisconsin and his penalty will be to be kept from boxing in Wisconsin during the coming year, the maximum penalty for such an offense.

Dartmouth college basketball team came back strong in their game with Wesleyan the other night and defeated the Connecticut boys in a one-sided game by a score of 37 to 14. Dartmouth seems to be improving in its passing game as the season progresses and will have at the close of the season one of the best teams in New England.

Pres. David L. Fultz of the Players' fraternity is still busy denying reports that players are signed by several clubs. But he says that the baseball strike will be shelved in case of a national conflict, as there will be many graver things to look after than minor points like a player's argument.

Ivan Olsen, the unfortunate shortstop of the Brooklyn Nationals, intended to play ball and manage the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast league next season, but has been persuaded by Wilber Robinson to stick to the National league champions another season.

When Jack Barry, manager of the Boston Red Sox, was asked if the reason Babe Ruth was working daily in the cage with him at Holy Cross was in order to develop a spitball, the new manager of the Hub team seemed rather offended and answered that if a pitcher who led the league last season hadn't enough stuff without trying to develop an arm killer, he had better quit the great national pastime. Barry says that Ruth was simply at Worcester in order to keep down his weight, as he has a tendency to add weight to his already great bulk. Barry seems very cheerful over the prospects of Ruth's success on the mound during the coming year, and stated that the young southpaw was in the best physical condition for a ball player at this time of the year. Ruth is always a man who takes the best of care of himself and fans expect great things of the lanky southpaw for several years to come. Further more, Barry says that he has no use for the spitball, as it is hard to handle, and he will talk against its use, although he will not put a ban on its delivery, as he thinks that its fame is fast dying and in a few years will be extinct.

A Scraped Acquaintance

By RICHARD MARKLEY

When I was a commercial traveler I always made it a point to scrape acquaintance with my fellow travelers. By this means I avoided much of the tedium of my calling. To facilitate good fellowship I carried cigars for the men and sweetmeats for the women.

I was traveling one day in a train from morning till evening. A pretty girl was sitting alone by herself, utilizing two seats, the one for herself, the other for her belongings. I took the seat facing her and peered steadily out through the window as though looking for something. Then suddenly I turned from the window and covered my face with my hands. When I removed them the girl was looking at me curiously.

"I dare say," I said to her, "that you take me for a lunatic. I will explain. We have just passed the home of my childhood. There my parents both died; there my sister was married. From there I went forth a poor boy to struggle with the world."

This cooked up tale excited a commiseration that appeared in her features, especially her beautiful eyes.

Having effected an acquaintance, I dropped playing a part and acted my own sane self. I informed the young lady truthfully where I belonged and as much about myself as I cared to have her know. She returned my confidence by telling me that she was a country girl going to the city to seek employment.

During the afternoon the car filled up, and one of the vacant seats we were using for our hand baggage was occupied by a man, who set his suit case in the aisle beside him. I thereupon lifted a suit case of my own and one belonging to the girl to the rack, and the newcomer concluded to do the same with his own suit case.

This man seemed very ill at ease. He was constantly changing his position, and whenever the car door opened behind him he would turn around and look to see who had entered. As we approached the terminal I noticed that this agitation increased.

I had got so far with the girl as to exchange addresses, and I was to call upon her. She was going to a boarding house, where, I took it, she would stay till her money gave out. I had really become interested in her and fully intended if she got into trouble to pick her off to her country home, paying her way myself.

When we reached the terminal the man who was sitting with us arose, groped in the rack for his suit case, and, swinging it down, left with it. I handed the girl her suit case and took the remaining one myself. On alighting our paths parted, and I bade her goodbye, telling her that I would see her soon.

And so I intended. But I was off on another trip almost immediately and did not return for three months. By this time she had passed out of my memory, so far as any desire to pursue the acquaintance was concerned, but I was troubled for fear she had been ground to powder under the wheels of the great destroyer. I wrote her a note, frankly stating the case and asking her if she were in trouble and if so I would gladly help her out.

I received a reply from her home in the country. She said that my letter had been forwarded to her. She had returned from the city under circumstances that had resulted from her meeting with me. She seemed very appreciative of the interest I had taken in her welfare and especially of my offer to help her in case she were in trouble. If in my travels I happened to visit the place where she lived and would call upon her she would explain more fully.

On one of my subsequent trips my route lay through the town of her residence, and I stopped over on purpose to hear those circumstances connected with her meeting with me. The same evening I appeared at her home. She was apparently living in comfort. This was her statement:

"When I reached my boarding house on the day I met you I found that I had some one else's suit case. I forced it open to see if it contained the address of the owner that I might exchange it for my own. Wrapped in some men's underclothing I found a package containing a large number of what I was told were securities. I knew I had hit on something of importance, but was afraid to ask for advice as to what to do with it. On examining the securities I saw that some of them bore the stamp of a certain bank. I took them to the bank and called for one of its officers. I was taken into the president's private office and laid the securities on a desk before him. He was much delighted and astonished. They had been stolen from the bank several years before."

"When I told of my journey and the man who took a seat with us the president said that he was doubtless bringing the securities to the city, but got nervous, fearing that he would be caught with the property on his person. On leaving the train he had probably intentionally taken my suit case, and when you handed me what you supposed was mine you handed me his instead. A reward of \$25,000 had been offered for the return of the property, and the amount was paid to me."

My scraping a girl's acquaintance on a train led to still more important results. I found a wife, she a husband.

\$50,000 Manchester Fire. Manchester, N. H., Feb. 7.—Fire yesterday destroyed the Manchester slaughter and rendering plant, owned by Swift & Co., causing a loss estimated by company officials at \$50,000.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVES' signature on box. 25c.—Adv.

The "Little Things"

How's your wardrobe supplied with the so-called incidentals of good dress?

Have you enough gloves, hosiery, shirts, collars, neckwear, etc., to carry you through the winter without looking a trifle "seedy" occasionally?

These items of your dress are more important than they may seem. They can do a lot to make or mar your appearance.

Let us touch up the weak spots in your outfit.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers

122 North Main Street

Phone 66-W

WASTEFUL AMERICA.

Frugality Practically a Lost Art in This Country?

We are undoubtedly the most wasteful people in the world. In America frugality is almost a lost art. Countless men and women are actually suffering, both physically and mentally, because they do not know how to stop waste in their own homes.

Waste is a devastating thing. It goes on under our eyes; it goes on while we sleep—it is always going on. There is as much difference between honest wear and tear and waste as there is between an honest man and a thief. We waste our time, our money, our food.

In a household about 85 per cent of the heat from the furnace is wasted. Our children take more than they can eat and waste the rest. But before we correct them we should look at our own plates. The amount of gas wasted in a single day all over the United States would, if we could compute it, be a staggering indictment of our folly.

The American business man goes on the principle that it is easier for him to make more money to pay for the waste in his home than it is to "waste" his time in trying to stop it. His wife is unconsciously influenced by his example.

What can we do about it? Something, anyway. We can talk about it, gesticulate about it, think about it and make up our minds right now to fight it in every way possible.—Life.

IT WAS TURN ABOUT.

After the Farmer Got Through the Blacksmith Had His Say.

While the village blacksmith toiled manfully over the old farmer's plowshare the owner of the share recounted at some length the wonderful success he had had with three litters of pigs he had marketed that day.

"Them pigs were less than eight months old," the farmer ran on, "and they brought me 10 cents a pound, or a little more than \$400. Why, a few years ago those same pigs would have brought me only half as much. I tell you, the farmer is having his harvest now."

The smith, having finished sharpening the share, handed it to his customer. From a well worn purse the farmer took two dimes, the usual price for the job, and dropped them into the smith's hand.

"You'll have to come again," said the smith, still holding the money in his outstretched palm. "I charge 30 cents since the first of the year for sharpening that size plow."

"Why, how now?" the farmer exclaimed testily. "That's an outrage. Why have you raised the price on me?"

"To buy some of that high priced pork you were telling me about," was the smith's calm reply.—Youth's Companion.

Right Thing to Contemplate.

Life is so full of miseries, minor and major; they press so close upon us at every step of the way, that it is hardly worth while to call one another's attention to their presence. People who do this are merely dwelling on the obvious, and the obvious is the one thing not worth consideration. What we want to contemplate is the beauty and the smoothness of that well ordered plan which it is so difficult for us to discuss.—Agnes Repplier.

New Coin Designs.

It is provided in section 3517, chapter 944, revised statutes of the United States, that the director of the mint shall have power, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to cause changes to be made in the designs of coins not often than once in twenty-five years.

SHOD WITH SILENCE.

Big Bull Moose Can Traverse a Thick Forest Without a Sound.

Although taller than an ordinary horse, weighing more than half a ton and adorned with wide spreading antlers, the bull moose stalks with ghostly silence through thicket forests, where man can scarcely move without being betrayed by the loud cracking of dry twigs. In summer it loves low lying, swampy forests interspersed with shallow lakes and sluggish streams. In such places it often wades up to its neck in a lake to feed on succulent water plants and when reaching to the bottom becomes entirely submerged. These visits to the water are sometimes by day, but usually at night, especially during the season when the calves are young and the horns of the bulls are but partly grown.

Late in the fall, with full grown antlers, the bulls wander through the forest looking for their mates, at times uttering far-reaching calls of defiance to all rivals and occasionally clashing their horns against the saplings in exuberance of masterful vigor. Other bulls at times accept the challenge and hasten to meet the rival for a battle royal. At this season the call of the cow moose quickly attracts the bulls. Hunters take advantage of this and by imitating the call through a birch trumpet bring the most aggressive bulls to their doom.—National Geographic Magazine.

A Royal Superstition. Canterbury cathedral, England, like most Catholic cathedrals, is decorated with innumerable niches for statues. At Canterbury a series of these niches is occupied with statues of kings and queens of England, and there are only four niches left unoccupied. An old tradition has it that when all the niches are filled the throne of England will come to an end. Queen Victoria was approached with a view to a statue of herself being placed in one of the four remaining niches, but her late majesty was aware of the old tradition and refused. One wonders whether in the future there will be four monarchs of England sufficiently indifferent to superstition to defy the tradition and allow their effigies to fill the unoccupied spaces.

Peafowl. The origin of the peacock was in India and Ceylon, and this is why we see so frequently the bird on the art objects of these countries. Peacock shooting is still a recognized sport in some parts of India, but its former popularity as a table delicacy has ceased, though the flesh is white and is said to resemble a pheasant in flavor. The eggs are also edible. For the production of the feathers these birds are bred in France, but to a small extent, as they are difficult to rear, because in a big area they wander off, and if inclosed within narrow limits they become mischievous.

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